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SERIES I No. 23

OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT OF GOA GAZETTE



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GOVERNMENT OF GOA

Department of Agriculture

Directorate of Agriculture

Notification

3/4/Agron/PPG/3-2(1)/2021-22/D.Agr/453

Sub: Amendment in state sector scheme
"Assistance for High Yielding and
certified seed".

Ref: Notification No: 3/4/Agron/PPG/3-
-2(1)/2013-14/D.Agr dated 28th June,
2013 notified vide Official Gazette,
Series I No. 15 dated 11th July, 2013.

Amendment

The above referred notification is amended
as below

(1) Sr. No. 5. Pattern of Assistance on page
726: The first para is replaced with "The

four approved agencies i.e. M/s. Goa Bagayatdar Sahakari Kharedi Vikri Saunsta Maryadit, Ponda, M/s. Goa Krishi Bazar Marketing and Processing Co-operative Society, Mapusa, M/s. Pernem Taluka Farmers Society, Pernem and M/s Krishi Samrudhi Farmers Producers Company Ltd., Aldona, Bardez will procure quality/certified seeds of varieties recommended for cultivation in the State”

(2) Sr. No. 5. Pattern of Assistance: In the 5th para on page 727, the sentence “above three co-operative societies” is replaced with “above four approved agencies”

All other content of notification will remain the same.

This issues with approval of the Government and the concurrence of the Finance Department under their U. O. No. 1400013043 dated 31-10-2020.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Goa.

Nevil Alphonso, Director & ex officio Joint Secretary (Agriculture).

Tonca, Caranzalem, 27th August, 2021.



Department of Education, Art & Culture

Directorate of Technical Education

Order

DTE/CAD/SLFSC/2021/1210

Government of Goa is pleased to approve the fees to be charged in respect of students admitted to private, self financing professional institutions in the year 2021-22, as detailed in the Annexure.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Goa.

Shri Sanjay Kumar, IAS, Secretary (Technical Education).

Porvorim, 25th August, 2021.

ANNEXURE

Fees for batch of students admitted to professional courses in 2021-22

Padre Conceicao College of Engineering Verna

(Amount in Rs.)

Fee Head	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
Tuition Fee	1,30,000/-	1,35,000/-	1,40,000/-	1,45,000/-
Development Fee	14,000/-	15,000/-	15,000/-	16,000/-

Agnel Institute of Technology and Design, Assagao

(Amount in Rs.)

Fee Head	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
Tuition Fee	1,30,000/-	1,35,000/-	1,40,000/-	1,45,000/-
Development Fee	14,000/-	15,000/-	15,000/-	16,000/-

Don Bosco College of Engineering, Fatorda

(Amount in Rs.)

Fee Head	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
Tuition Fee	1,20,000/-	1,25,000/-	1,30,000/-	1,35,000/-
Development Fee	15,000/-	16,000/-	16,000/-	17,000/-

Shree Rayeshwar Institute of Engineering and Information Technology, Shiroda

(Amount in Rs.)

Fee Head	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
Tuition Fee	Rs. 1,06,000/-	Rs. 1,10,000/-	Rs. 1,14,000/-	Rs. 1,18,000/-
Development Fee	Rs. 14,000/-	Rs. 15,000/-	Rs. 16,000/-	Rs. 17,000/-

Agnel Institute of Food Craft and Culinary Sciences, Verna

(Amount in Rs.)

Fee Head	First Year	Second Year	Third Year
Tuition Fee	80,000/-	85,000/-	90,000/-
Development Fee	11,000/-	11,000/-	11,000/-

Guardian Angel Institute of Hotel Management and Catering Technology, Curchorem

(Amount in Rs.)

Fees Head	First Year	Second Year	Third Year
Tuition Fee	74,000/-	77,500/-	81,000/-
Development Fee	11,000/-	11,500/-	12,000/-

P. E. S. Rajaram & Tarabai Bandekar College of Pharmacy, Farmagudi

B. Pharm.

(Amount in Rs.)

Fees Head	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
Tuition Fee	92,000/-	95,000/-	98,000/-	1,01,000/-
Development Fee	14,000/-	14,000/-	15,000/-	15,000/-

M. Pharm.

(Amount in Rs.)

Fees Head	First Year	Second Year
Tuition Fee	1,75,000/-	1,75,000/-
Development Fee	25,000/-	25,000/-

Shri Kamaxidevi Homeopathy College and Hospital, Shiroda

(Amount in Rs.)

Fees Head	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
Tuition Fee	90,000/-	95,000/-	1,00,000/-	1,05,000/-
Development Fee	14,000/-	14,000/-	14,000/-	14,000/-

Note: In the above institutions, other fees (including deposits) of maximum Rs. 2,000/- p.a. is payable by the admitted students.

Gomantak Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya & Research Centre, Shiroda

A) Fees to be paid at the time of admission

Sr. No.	Particulars	Amount in Rs.	Sr. No.	Particulars	Amount in Rs.
1.	Admission Fees	500	4	Library fees	4500
2.	University Registration fees	580	5	Laboratory fees	4500
3.	Caution money Dep.	10,000	6	Total	20,080

B) Fees to be paid at the beginning of every term of 6 months

(Amount in Rs.)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Recommended Fee in 2021-22
1	Tuition Fees	67,000
	Other fees	
	Games	850
	College Magazine	350
	Student's Welfare Fund	300
2.	Social Gathering	700
	Internal examination fees	800
	Student's Locker	200
	Sports affiliation fees	100
	Total	3300
3.	Development fees	
	H.R.D., R & D & Internee training fee	5700
	Total	76,000

C) Fees to be paid once in academic year of two terms

Sr. No.	Particulars	Amount Rs.
1	Identity Card	100
2.	Enrollment Fee of University (Self-Financing Programme)	1000
3.	Student Group Insurance Policy	100
	Total	1200

Total Fees payable at the time of admission is Rs. 97,280/- in 2021-22. Thereafter, fees mentioned under B and C shall be payable.

Vrundavan Institute of Nursing Education, Colvale

(Amount in Rs.)

Fee Head	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
Admission Fees	Rs. 1,000/-	----	----	----
University Registration Fees & Enrollment fees of Goa University	Rs. 1,500/-	Rs. 1,500/-	Rs. 1,500/-	Rs. 1,500/-

Library Fees	Rs. 5,000/-	Rs. 5,000/-	Rs. 5,000/-	Rs. 5,000/-
Laboratory Fees	Rs. 8,000/-	Rs. 8,000/-	Rs. 8,000/-	Rs. 8,000/-
Tuition Fees	Rs. 95,000/-	Rs. 104,500/-	Rs. 115,000/-	Rs. 1,26,500/-
Students Welfare fund	Rs. 1,500/-	Rs. 1,500/-	Rs. 1,500/-	Rs. 1,500/-
Sports Affiliation & Games	Rs. 2,500/-	Rs. 2,500/-	Rs. 2,500/-	Rs. 2,500/-
Social Gathering	Rs. 2,000/-	Rs. 2,000/-	Rs. 2,000/-	Rs. 2,000/-
Internal Exam	Rs. 6,000/-	Rs. 6,000/-	Rs. 6,000/-	Rs. 6,000/-
Students Association	Rs. 1,500/-	Rs. 1,500/-	Rs. 1,500/-	Rs. 1,500/-
Insurance	Rs. 1,500/-	Rs. 1,500/-	Rs. 1,500/-	Rs. 1,500/-
<i>One time fees</i>				
I. Card fee	Rs. 500/-			
Medical Examination	Rs. 4,000/-			
Library & Lab. Deposit	Rs. 2,000/-			
Total Fee (Recommended in 2021-22)	Rs. 1,32,000/-	Rs. 1,34,000/-	Rs. 1,44,500/-	1,56,000/-

Institution is permitted to charge transport fee (optional) for students using institution bus at actuals, subject to maximum of Rs. 1,500/- per month and fee for uniform at actuals. University exam and other fees at actuals, as per Goa University.



Department of Home

Home—General Division

Notification

2/91/2010-HD(G)/2985

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 357 A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Central Act 2 of 1974), as in force in the State of Goa, the Government of Goa hereby frames the following scheme so as to further amend the Goa Victim Compensation Scheme, 2012, namely:—

1. *Short title and commencement.*— (1) This scheme may be called the Goa Victim Compensation (Fourth Amendment) Scheme, 2021.

(2) It shall come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

2. *Amendment of clause 2.*— In Clause 2 of the Goa Victim Compensation Scheme, 2012 (hereinafter referred to as the "Principal Scheme"), in sub-clause (1), for item (a), the following item shall be substituted, namely:—

"(a) "Act" means the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Central Act 2 of 1974), as in force in the State of Goa;"

3. *Amendment of clause 4.*— In clause 4 of the Principal Scheme, the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"4. *Eligibility for Compensation.*— The victim or his dependent shall be eligible for compensation under this Scheme—

(a) where a recommendation is made by the Court for compensation under sub-section (2) or sub-section (3) of section 357 A of the Act; or

(b) where the offender is not traced or identified, but the victim is identified and where no trial takes place, subject to the following conditions, namely:—

(i) he has not been compensated for the loss or injury under any other Scheme of the Central Government or the Government, insurance company or any other institution; and

(ii) the loss or injury sustained by the victim has caused substantial loss

of income to his family making it difficult to make ends meet without any compensation”.

By order and in the name of Governor of Goa.

Eshant V. Sawant, Under Secretary (Home-II).

Porvorim, 20th August, 2021.



Department of Law & Judiciary

Law (Establishment) Division

Order

8/33/2005/LD(Estt)/Part I/1791

Read: Order No. 8/33/2005/LD(Estt)/Part-I/404 dated 20-03-2012.

Notification No. 8/8/2018-LD(Estt.)/Part-I/1051 dated 31-05-2019.

Order bearing No. 8/33/2005/LD(Estt)/Part-I/1114 dated 17-06-2019.

Order No. 8/33/2005/LD(Estt)/Part-I/1595 dated 27-07-2021.

Sanction of the Government is hereby conveyed to allocate/bifurcate the work of Civil Registrar-cum-Sub- Registrar and Civil Registrar-cum-Sub Registrar-I, Group “B” Gazetted Officers of the Registration Department in the Office of Civil Registrar-cum-Sub-Registrar, Ponda and Mormugao as follows, retrospectively from 27-07-2021:

(I) *Civil Registrar-cum-Sub-Registrar*

1. Sub-Registrar Section: Registration of documents under Registration Act, 1908, issuing certify copy of documents, Nil Encumbrance Certificate, private attendance for admission reference of documents under Section 33 and 47 A of Stamp Act to Collector and all administrative work.

2. Accounts Section: Drawing and Disbursing Officer.

3. All other administrative work and various correspondence including

Confidential Matters and Assembly Matters.

4. All the official work not allotted to Civil Registrar-cum-Sub-Registrar-I & Civil Registrar-cum-Sub-Registrar-II.

(II) *Civil Registrar-cum-Sub-Registrar-I (Independent charge)*

1. Registration of firms: Registration of Partnership Firm and all other related matters, such as, issuing certify copy of partnership firm, etc.

2. Civil Registration Section: Registration of Marriage and all other related matters, such as, correction of marriage record, endorsements on marriage record, issuing Marriage Certificates etc.

3. Goa Change of Name and Surname Section: He is designated as the authority under Goa Change of Name and Surname Act, 1990 for accepting and processing application under the said Act and all other related matters.

4. Notary Section: Drawing of Wills, Succession and Relinquishment Deeds and Ante-nuptial contracts, etc. and issuing certify copy.

5. Public Information Officer: He is designated as Public Information Officer under Right to Information Act, 2005.

By order and in the name of Governor of Goa.

Amalia O. F. Pinto, Under Secretary (Law-Estt.).

Porvorim, 23rd August, 2021.

Order

8/33/2005/LD(Estt)/Part I/1792

Read: Order No. 8/33/2005/LD(Estt)/Part-I/404 dated 20-03-2012.

Notification No. 8/8/2018-LD(Estt.)/Part-I/1051 dated 31-05-2019.

Order bearing No. 8/33/2005/LD(Estt)/Part-I/1114 dated 17-06-2019.

Order No. 8/33/2005/LD(Estt)/Part-I/1595 dated 27-07-2021.

In supersession of the above referred orders sanction of the Government is hereby conveyed to allocate/bifurcate the work of (one) Civil Registrar-cum-Sub-Registrar, (two) Civil Registrar-cum-Sub-Registrar-1 and (three) Civil Registrar-cum-Sub Registrar-II, Group "B" Gazetted Officers of the Registration Department in the Office of Civil Registrar-cum-Sub-Registrar, Tiswadi, Bardez and Salcete as follows, retrospectively from 27-07-2021:

(I) Civil Registrar-cum-Sub-Registrar

1. Sub-Registrar Section: Registration of documents under Registration Act, 1908, issuing certify copy of documents, Nil Encumbrance Certificate, private attendance for admission reference of documents under section 33 and 47 A of Stamp Act to Collector and all administrative work.

2. Accounts Section: Drawing and Disbursing Officer.

3. All other administrative work and various correspondence including Confidential Matters and Assembly Matters.

4. All the official work not allotted to Civil Registrar-cum-Sub-Registrar-I & Civil Registrar-cum-Sub-Registrar-II.

(II) Civil Registrar-cum-Sub-Registrar-I (Independent charge)

1. Sub-Registrar Section: Registration of documents under Registration Act, 1908, issuing certify copy of documents, Nil Encumbrance Certificate, private attendance for admission reference of documents under Section 33 and 47 A of Stamp Act to Collector and all administrative work.

2. Registration of firms: Registration of Partnership Firm and all other related matters, such as, issuing certify copy of partnership firm, etc.

(III) Civil Registrar-cum-Sub Registrar-II (Independent charge)

1. Public Information Officer: He is designated as Public Information Officer under Right to Information Act, 2005.

2. Civil Registration Section: Registration of Marriage and all other related matters, such as, correction of marriage record, endorsements on marriage record, issuing Marriage Certificates etc.

3. Goa Change of Name and Surname Section: He is designated as the authority under Goa Change of Name and Surname Act, 1990 for accepting and processing application under the said Act and all other related matters.

4. Notary Section: Drawing of Wills, Succession and Relinquishment Deeds and Ante-nuptial contracts, etc. and issuing certify copy.

By order and in the name of Governor of Goa.

Amalia O. F. Pinto, Under Secretary (Law-Estt.).

Porvorim, 23rd August, 2021.



Department of Planning, Statistics & Evaluation

Directorate of Planning, Statistics & Evaluation

Corrigendum

DPSE/III/CMFP/180/2020-21/1607

Read: Notification No. DPSE/III/CMFP/180/2020-21/958 dated 19-05-2021.

In the above referred Notification, at Sr. No. 7 (1) a word "Co-Chair" may be read as "Vice-Chairman".

All other contents in the above referred Notification remains the same.

By order and in the name of Governor of Goa.

Dr. Y. Durga Prasad, Director & ex officio Joint Secretary.

Porvorim, 27th August, 2021.

Department of Tourism

Notification

3/3[3697]2021-DT

Government of Goa is pleased to frame the following scheme:

"A scheme to support the MSME's in tourism industry, which has been adversely affected due to pandemic, by subsidizing the working capital loans for 6-month period".

1. *Short title and commencement.*— (i) The scheme shall be called "Tourist Trade Support (Working Capital Interest Subvention) Scheme 2021".

(ii) The scheme shall come into force from the date of publication in the Official Gazette.

2. *Introduction.*— The tourism industry in the State of Goa has emerged as a major industry in the State, especially post suspension of the mining activities and is now one of the mainstay revenue sources of the State economy. A major population of the State directly or indirectly depends on tourism for their livelihood. The State of Goa is bestowed with 105 km. coastline spanning from North to South with its beautiful palm fringed beaches, its historical temples, churches, age-old ruins, world class cuisine, is a major tourist destination in the world.

However, COVID-19 pandemic has adversely impacted the economy and the tourism industry has suffered the most leading to heavy revenue losses. With the loss of business, the tourism stakeholders, especially the MSMEs find it difficult to meet the operating expenses. This shortage of funds entails requirement of working capital.

3. *Scope of the Scheme.*— (i) Department of Tourism (DOT), Goa will reimburse interest up to maximum of 5% on working capital loans amounting to a maximum of INR 25 lakhs for 6 months in one single claim.

(ii) Working Capital Loan is a short-term revolving credit facility provided by a financial

institution to fund the working capital needs and operating cycles of a business. The financial institutions usually provide working capital loan as margin on the receivables and inventory (first charge on current assets).

(a) For hotels/accommodation, the trade receivables and inventory shall be considered for computing the eligible working capital loan.

(b) For travel operators, only trade receivables shall be considered computing the eligible working capital loan.

(iii) The eligible entity is liable to pay the entire interest on existing or new working capital loan, while the Government's support will be limited to the terms benefit mentioned above.

(iv) Beneficiaries (with existing working capital loans) cannot combine benefits under this scheme with any other Government scheme on working capital loans (up to a limit of INR 25 lakh).

(v) The scheme does not guarantee any new working capital loan. The final decision to offer loan to any entity (based on nature of business and business viability) vests with the respective Bank only. Coverage under Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises is mandatory for obtaining the working capital loan from the bank.

(vi) Applications will be considered on a first-come first-served basis.

(vii) The servicing of the loan by the candidates should be between the bank and candidates as per its terms and conditions and no guarantee shall be given by the Government towards servicing of the working capital loan.

4. *Eligibility.*— (i) All B, C, D category hotels/accommodations and tour and travel operators registered with Department of Goa Tourism as on 01-04-2021.

(ii) Applicants having an existing working capital loan with any additional OD limits can also avail the benefits under this scheme.

(iii) Applicant shall have a clean track record of servicing the loan for a continuous period of six months at least from 1 April, 2021.

(iv) NPAs shall not be eligible under this scheme.

5. *Procedure for applying for interest subvention.*— The eligible entity has to approach the Department of Tourism on completion of six-month tenure from 1st April, 2021 in case of existing Working Capital loan or after completion of first six months in case Working Capital loan has been obtained after 1st April, 2021. Hence the eligible entities can start applying for the scheme from 1st October, 2021 onwards.

(i) The eligible entities shall apply to the Department of Tourism in the form appended to the scheme (ANNEXURE-A). The application form can be downloaded from the website of the department at www.goatourism.gov.in

(ii) The eligible entity shall fill the application form and submit the application form to their respective bank (where eligible entity has working capital loan facility) for verification along with following documents

(a) Registration Certificate of the applicant with Department of Tourism.

(b) Bank Verified Working Capital Loan Account Statement for latest 6 months. (ANNEXURE-B).

(c) Cancelled Cheque of the Working Capital Loan account.

(d) True Copy of the Working Capital Loan Sanction Letter.

(iii) The eligible entities shall mandatorily get the six-month working capital loan statements stamped from the bank. The bank, with the help of the bank statements and cancelled cheque, verify the Working Capital Loan Utilisation and confirm whether the borrower account and beneficiary account (to which benefit shall be credited) are same.

(iv) On verification of Application form and the document submitted, the bank will quantify the benefit entitled to the borrower.

(v) The eligible entity shall submit the verified application form along with stamped bank statement and other documents to DOT for scrutiny/evaluation and processing.

(vi) Within 30 working days from receipt of application form, DOT will evaluate the application and on satisfaction of eligibility, shall credit the benefit to the beneficiary's Working Capital Loan account.

6. *Pattern of Assistance.*— (i) Financial assistance will be maximum as indicated in the scheme.

(ii) The financial support to be granted in a financial year shall be decided by the Department of Tourism as per the availability of funds.

(iii) The Department shall exercise reasonable economy and observe all instructions on financial propriety as issued by the Government from time to time while incurring the expenditure.

(iv) The expenditure shall be debited to the Working Loan Interest Subvention. Budget Head of Accounts under Demand No. 78:

3452—Tourism;

01—Tourist Infrastructure;

800—Other Expenditure;

28—Working Loan Interest Subvention;

33—Subsidies;

50—Other charges.

7. *Relaxation.*— The Government shall be empowered to relax any or all of the clause or conditions of this scheme in genuine cases for sanction of the grant.

8. *Interpretation of the provisions of this scheme.*— If any question arises regarding interpretation of any clause, word, expression of the scheme, the decision about the

interpretation shall lie with the Government, which shall be final and binding on all concerned.

9. *Redressal of grievance and dispute.*—Grievances or disputes if any, arising out of implementation of this scheme, shall be referred to the Secretary (Tourism), Government of Goa who shall hear and decide such matters and the decision of the Secretary (Tourism), Government of Goa in this regard shall be final and binding on all concerned.

The scheme has been issued with the approval of the Government and concurrence of the Finance Department (Expenditure) vide U.O. No. 1400081406 dated 19-8-2021 and administrative approval of the Government under U. O. No. 1400081406 dated 02-08-2021.

By order and in the name of Governor of Goa.

Menino D'Souza, Director & ex officio Addl. Secretary (Tourism).

Panaji, 27th August, 2021.

ANNEXURE-A

Format of Application for Interest Subvention under Tourist Trade Support Scheme

Application No.: _____

Name of the applicant: _____

Address of the applicant: _____

Contact number: _____ Email ID: _____

Udyog Aadhaar Number: _____

Registration number with Department of Tourism: _____

GSTIN: _____

Working Capital Loan Account details:

Account holder's name: _____

Aadhar number of the applicant: _____

Account number: _____

Limit and present outstanding: INR _____ and INR _____

Name of the Bank & Branch: _____

IFSC Code of the Bank: _____

Bank statement enclosed for the six months duly certified by the Bank: Yes/No

PAN Card Number: _____

I/We hereby certify that the above facts are true to the best of my/our knowledge. Further certify that I/We have not availed any assistance under any other interest subvention scheme from any other bank before.

Place: _____ Signature: _____

Date: _____ Name: _____

Designation: _____

The above details stated by the applicant are found to be correct, as per the record held on record.

Place: _____

Date: _____ Signature of the Branch Manager with seal

ANNEXURE-B

Certificate by Bank

File No./Ref. No.: _____

This is to certify that the applicant _____, registered as _____ (Reg. No. _____ validity _____) who is eligible for working capital loan interest subvention under the Tourist Trade Support Scheme, has taken a working capital loan facility from _____ bank _____ branch on _____ for an amount of _____ with interest at _____ % p.a.

As per our records:

1) The Account number of the working capital account is: _____

2) The applicants enjoys a limit of INR _____ (Maximum permitted under the scheme is INR 25.00 lakh)

3) The applicant has regularly serviced the working capital loan in the last six months.

4) The applicant has submitted a cancelled cheque in the name of the entity that availed the working capital loan with us.

5) The applicant is covered under the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises.

Following are the details of the Working capital loan utilized by the applicant:

Sr. No.	Year	Month	Interest applied at contractual rate to the account during the month (A)	Amount eligible for Subvention @ 5% of column A (B)
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				
Total				

The total interest subvention benefit the applicant is eligible under the scheme is INR _____ (Rupees _____) as per Column B.

Place:

Date: _____ Signature of the Branch Manager with seal

Notification

3/(2414)/2015/DT

Government of Goa is pleased to frame the following scheme:

"A Scheme to provide financial assistance to the members of the Scheduled Tribe community for skill development for undertaking tourism related activities and for development of tourism infrastructure for the benefit and overall development of the tribal community in the State of Goa".

1. *Short title and commencement.*— (i) The scheme shall be called "Scheme to provide financial assistance to the Scheduled Tribe community for skill development for undertaking tourism related activities and for development of tourism infrastructure in their areas".

(ii) The scheme shall come into force from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

2. *Introduction.*— The tourism industry in the State of Goa has emerged as a major industry in the State, especially post suspension of the mining activities and is now one of the mainstay revenue sources of the State economy. A major population of the State directly or indirectly depends on tourism for their livelihood. The State of Goa is bestowed with 105 km. coastline spanning from North to South with its beautiful palm fringed beaches, its historical temples, churches, age-old ruins, world class cuisine, is a major tourist destination in the world. Therefore, the inhabitants of the coastal belt and surrounding areas are undoubtedly, among the direct beneficiaries of the tourism industry. Nevertheless, the benefits of this developing industry in the State needs be fully extended to its population residing in the remote parts of the State that comprises a sizeable population of Schedule Tribes.

There are various employment generating opportunities related to tourism activities available in the State and the members of the community can be trained so that they can be employed in these activities for their benefit. The Department of Tourism, Government of Goa, also undertakes various types of development/infrastructural works across the State, for providing basic amenities to the visitors and to facilitate accessible connectivity to the places/locations having tourism potential which also includes the remote areas and tribal dominated areas.

Various departments of the State Government utilize the funds earmarked by their respective departments under the Tribal Sub-Plan for the benefit and development of the Schedule Tribe community in the State of Goa.

3. *Scope of the Scheme.*— (i) Some of the Village Panchayats having sizeable Scheduled Tribe population are sometimes not able to take up major infrastructural works related to tourism activity in their areas due to paucity of funds. Under this scheme, the Department of Tourism in consultation with the respective Village Panchayat shall

undertake various infrastructure development works, such as upgradation/renovation of touristic places, providing basic amenities such as toilets, changing rooms, information kiosks, etc., at the locations where sizeable Schedule Tribe/Schedule caste population reside or any other works which would fit within the ambit of guidelines issued by the Directorate of Tribal Welfare for utilization of such funds.

(ii) The Department of Tourism will provide financial assistance to the individual members of the community to take up Skill development/Training Courses in tourism related activities which can help them in taking up various jobs or starting business in tourism trade.

(iii) The Department of Tourism will organise State level Tribal festivals/events and also provide grants to Village Panchayats having sizeable population of Schedule Tribes in their areas, for organizing village level festivals or any other event representing the rich culture and heritage of the community.

4. *Undertaking infrastructural works related to tourism activity.*— Village Panchayats having sizeable population of Schedule Tribes are sometimes unable to take up vital infrastructural works related to tourism activities in their areas due to paucity of funds. Under this scheme, the Department of Tourism in consultation with the respective Village Panchayat shall undertake various infrastructure development works, such as upgradation/renovation of touristic places, providing basic amenities such as toilets, changing rooms, information kiosks, etc;

(A) Eligibility: The Directorate of Tribal Welfare has laid down guidelines for utilization of funds earmarked by various departments of the State administration under the Tribal Sub-Plan. Village Panchayats having Scheduled Tribe population of more than 10% and above in accordance with the Notification No. DTW/STST/STPOP/2014-15/7835 dated 8-01-2015

published by Directorate of Tribal Welfare, shall be eligible for assistance under this scheme.

(B) Procedure for undertaking infrastructural works related to tourism activity:

(i) The respective Village Panchayat has to identify and provide land for the proposed developmental work or provide a non-revocable NOC from the landowners for undertaking the project in the identified land. The proposal shall be accompanied by a resolution passed by the Village Panchayat in this regard.

(ii) The Village Panchayat shall submit an undertaking stating that the facilities developed under the project would be maintained and managed by the Village Panchayat and that all incidental expenditure thereto, shall be borne by the Village Panchayat. The Department of Tourism shall undertake only works which are costing more than Rs 10.00 lakhs and above and upon receipt of a written request from the concerned village Panchayat.

(iii) The works under this scheme shall be executed by Goa Tourism Development Corporation Ltd., the SPV of the Department of Tourism or through any other agency as approved by the Department of Tourism. All the requisite codal formalities shall be followed for undertaking such works and the funds required to undertake the sanctioned works shall be released to Project Cell or to the executing agency concerned, after obtaining the approval of the Government.

5. *Assistance for Skill Development/Training Courses in Tourism related activities.*— The Department of Tourism will provide financial assistance to the individual members of the community to take up Skill Development/Training Courses in Tourism related activities which can help them in taking up various jobs or starting business in tourism trade.

A. Eligible Criteria:

(i) The Applicant shall belong to the Scheduled Tribe Community.

(ii) The training course for which the applicant is seeking admission should be related to any income generating tourism activity.

B. Procedure to applying for financial assistance:

(1) The application shall be submitted alongwith the required documents to the Department of Tourism with recommendation of the Department of Tribal Welfare.

(2) The applicant shall submit the application with the following documents:

- a. Residence Certificate from Panchayat/Municipality.
- b. Attested Copy of Ration Card.
- c. Photographs of the applicant.
- d. Birth Certificate/Pan Card.
- e. Educational certificates
- f. Proof of admission to the course.

(3) The applicant will be reimbursed the course fees as per the schedule of payment of fees of the particular course.

6. Financial Assistance for Tribal Festivals.— The Department of Tourism shall organise any event/festival or any other event which is held at the State level which represents the rich culture, tradition ors heritage of schedule tribes.

In case of village level festivals/events a financial assistance to a maximum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs shall be provided to the Village Panchayat having more than 10% of Scheduled Tribe population in accordance with the Notification No. DTS/STST/STPOP/2014-15/7835 dated 08-01-2015 published by Directorate of Tribal Welfare, Government of Goa, for organizing events festivals, or any other events representing rich culture of heritage of schedule tribes.

A. Eligible Criteria: The Directorate of Tribal Welfare has laid down various guidelines for utilization of funds allotted at various departments of the state administration under Tribal Sub Plan. The Village Panchayat having more than 10% and above population of Scheduled Tribe in accordance with the Notification No. DTW/STST/STPOP/2014-15/7835 dated 8-01-2015 published by Directorate of Tribal Welfare will be eligible for assistance under this scheme.

B. Procedure to applying for financial assistance:

1. In case of State Level Festival the request for organizing the State level Festival or event shall be submitted by the Directorate of Tribal Welfare alongwith all the details of the festival/event to the Department of Tourism. The festival/event if approved by the Government will thereafter be organized by the Department of Tourism through its Event Management Agency after following all the codal formalities.

2. In case of village level festivals/events, the respective Village Panchayat has to submit the details of proposal of the event or festival for which the assistance is sought along with the estimates of the said event to the Department of Tourism at least 60 days prior to the date of event/festival.

3. The proposal has to be recommended by the Directorate of Tribal Welfare.

4. On scrutiny of the proposal by the Department of Tourism fifty percent of the estimated cost of the event will be released as advance and the balance fifty percent of the amount will be released after submission of the bills of expenditure after conclusion of the event. The total amount will be restricted to Rs. 10 lakhs.

7. Pattern of Assistance.— (1) Financial assistance will be maximum as indicated in the scheme.

(2) The financial support to be granted in a financial year shall be decided by the Department of Tourism as per the availability of funds.

(3) In case the assistance is received from other sources, the amount of assistance shall be restricted and reduced proportionately as per the eligible amount.

(4) The Departments shall exercise reasonable economy and observe all instructions on financial propriety as issued by the Government from time to time while incurring the expenditure.

(5) In case of mis-utilization of the amount granted as assistance the amount so mis-utilized shall be recovered from the grantee.

(6) The expenditure shall be debited to the Tribal Sub-Plan—

Budget Head: 5452—Capital out lay on Tourism;
 01—Tourist Infrastructure;
 796—Tribal Area Sub Plan;
 01—Scheduled Tribe
 Development Plan;
 50—Other Charges.

8. *Relaxation.*— The Government shall be empowered to relax any or all of the clause or conditions of this scheme in genuine cases for sanction of the grant.

9. *Interpretation of the provisions of this scheme.*— If any question arises regarding interpretation of any clause, word, expression of the schemes, the decision about the interpretation shall lie with the Government, which shall be final and binding on all concerned.

10. *Redressal of grievance and dispute.*— Grievances or disputes if any, arising out of implementation of this scheme, shall be referred to the Secretary (Tourism) of Government who shall hear and decide such matters and the decision of the Secretary (Tourism) to the Government in this regard shall be final and binding on all concerned.

The scheme has been issued with the approval of the Government and concurrence of the Finance Department (Expenditure) vide U.O. No. 1400076998 dated 31-7-2021 and administrative approval of the Government under U.O. No. 1400076998 dated 18-12-2020.

By order and in the name of Governor of Goa.

Menino D'Souza, Director & ex officio Addl. Secretary (Tourism).

Panaji, 26th August, 2021.



Department of Water Resources

Office of the Chief Engineer

Notification

8/3/EO-WRD/2021-22/153

"CHIEF MINISTER'S ROJGAR YOJANA
 2020 FOR ENGINEERING
 PROFESSIONALS"

The Government of Goa has introduced the Chief Minister's Rojgar Yojana 2020 for Engineering Professionals in Goa w.e.f. 10-12-2020, to provide hands on experience to young Diploma/Degree Engineers in execution of small works so as to scale up their ability to participate in open tenders with this experience. At present, the scheme has been implemented through PWD, Government of Goa. Now, it is decided to implement the said scheme through WRD as well.

1. *Short title and commencement.*— i. The scheme shall be called as "Chief Minister's Rojgar Yojana 2020 for Engineering Professionals".

ii. It shall come into force in this department from the date of publication in the Official Gazette.

2. *Introduction.*— Government of Goa has decided to formulate a scheme to boost self employment opportunity for Engineering Professionals in Goa.

3. *Objectives.*— The objective is basically to give hands on experience to young Diploma/Degree holders in Civil Engineering in tender preparations, submission, e-tender process and execution of small works so that with the experience gained they will be able to scale up their ability to participate in other tenders. Also, training in tender preparation, tender process, e-tender procedure etc. will be given to the empanelled Engineering Professionals.

4. *Benefits.*— (a) Under this scheme, the Engineering Professionals would be awarded the project contracts of WRD having to compete through e-tendering process. The award of the work will be on limited Tender basis among the Engineering Professionals empanelled under this scheme.

(b) A fresh Graduate/Degree civil engineer or its equivalent or Diploma Engineer in Civil Engineering with 5 years experience shall be eligible to quote for works costing upto Rs. 10.00 lakhs under class A category of contractor and fresh Diploma holder (without experience) in the field of civil engineering shall be eligible to quote for works upto Rs. 5.00 lakhs under class B Category of contractor.

(c) On registration, the applicant (Engineering Professional) will be awarded only one work at a time and only after satisfactory completion of the said work, will become eligible to quote for the other work. The applicant shall be eligible for maximum four works and then exit from the scheme. However, during a financial year the applicant cannot be awarded more than two works under this scheme.

(d) Engineering Professionals on exiting this scheme will be eligible for enlistment in WRD as contractor under Rules of Enlistment of Contractors in PWD/WRD, 2020.

5. *Explanation.*— (i) The projects for which the contracts would be awarded under this scheme shall cover water resources including hydraulic and marine works category.

(ii) The applicant intending to avail benefit under this scheme should not be an existing

enlisted contractor/partner/director of firm enlisted with WRD. An affidavit sworn before a Notary in this regard shall be submitted by the applicant.

(iii) This scheme aids only in providing the contract of the project undertaken by WRD. However, the arrangement of working capital, manpower, plant and machinery for execution of work shall be the responsibility of the applicant/Engineering Professional. Undertaking in this regard shall be submitted during enlistment.

(iv) The earnest money deposit towards the contract of the project shall be maximum of Rs. 1000.00 for class A and Rs. 500.00 for class B in all the above mentioned categories of WRD. In case of persons from physically challenged, scheduled caste, scheduled tribe and other backward class, the earnest money deposit shall be maximum of Rs. 500.00 for class A and Rs. 250.00 for class B.

(v) No performance guarantee amount for award of work is required under this scheme, but the security deposit @ 2.5% of bill amount would be withheld by the department till the completion of maintenance period stated in the agreement.

(vi) The works short listed by the Task Force Committee shall be eligible for award on limited e-Tender basis among the applicant empanelled under this scheme.

(vii) All tender conditions in the NIT of works awarded shall be applicable excluding those specified in this scheme.

6. *Eligibility.*— (i). This scheme is applicable to Engineering Professionals in Goa seeking self employment opportunities and requiring assistance for execution of projects of WRD.

(ii) The age of applicant shall be restricted to 35 years, relaxable by 5 years in case of persons from physically challenged, scheduled caste, scheduled tribe and other backward class.

(iii) Educational qualification: Degree/ Diploma in Civil Engineering stream.

(iv) The applicant under this scheme should be a permanent resident of the State of Goa for at least 15 years. Documents required- residential certificate issued by the Mamlatdar.

(v) The applicant must submit an undertaking that he/she is not a defaulter to any Nationalized Bank/Financial Institution/Co-operative Bank etc. Further, a person already assisted under other subsidy linked scheme will not be eligible under this scheme, unless otherwise relaxed/specified. An affidavit in this regards to be submitted in Annexure II appended hereto.

(vi) The Professional Engineer with Degree or its equivalent or Diploma in Civil Engineering shall be eligible for enlistment in the category of Water Resources including Hydraulic and Marine works.

(vii) The income of the applicant along with spouse and dependents and children of minor age, shall not exceed Rs. 10,00,000/- per annum.

(viii) A person already assisted under other subsidy linked scheme will not be eligible for this scheme, unless otherwise relaxed/specified.

7. *Earnest money and tender fees for limited tenders.*— (a) The earnest money deposit for limited tenders shall be maximum of Rs. 1000.00 for class A and Rs. 500.00 for class B. In case of persons from physically challenged, scheduled caste, scheduled tribe and other backward class, the earnest money deposit shall be maximum of Rs. 500.00 for class A and Rs. 250.00 for class B.

(b) The cost of tender form issued for limited tenders shall be maximum of Rs. 200.00.

8. *Enlistment Procedure.*— For fresh Enlistment the applicant/Engineering Professional shall have to submit the application in the prescribed Form (Annexure-I appended hereto) to the enlistment authority along with all the supporting documents mentioned therein.

9. *Nodal Officer.*— Engineering Officer, WRD shall be the Nodal Officer with regard to the implementation of the scheme.

10. *Training.*— SE (Central Planning Organisation) shall be the co-ordinator to provide training to the Engineering Professionals empanelled under this scheme.

11. *Task Force Committee.*— Task Force Committee (TFC) comprising of the following officers will scrutinize applications under the scheme and finalize the works to be awarded on limited Tenders basis.

1. The Chief Engineer, WRD - Chairman of the Committee.
2. Superintending Engineer, Circle-I, WRD.
3. Superintending Engineer, CPO, WRD.

By order & in the name of Governor of Goa.

P. B. Badami, Chief Engineer (WR) & ex officio Addl. Secretary.

Porvorim, 23rd August, 2021.

ANNEXURE - I

Department of Water Resources

GOVERNMENT OF GOA

Application for Enlistment of under CMRY Scheme, 2020.

(The applicant should study carefully the Rules of Enlistment and the list of documents to be annexed with the application form before filling the form. Applications found deficient in any respect are liable to be rejected without any further correspondence)

CLASS _____ CATEGORY Water Resources including Hydraulic and Marine works

1. Name of applicant Shri/Smt/M/s _____

Name of firm (if applicable) _____

2. Nationality Indian _____ State: GOA

GEN/other _____

3. Address : _____

4. Contact details: _____

Residence No. _____

Mobile No. _____

Email Id (optional) _____

5. PAN Number (individual/firm) _____

6. Aadhar Card No. (optional) _____

7. Name of Banker with full address _____

8. Place of business _____

9. Does the applicant have sufficient T & P Machinery, Equipment and workshop as per requirements mentioned in the Enlistment Rules for the class and category applied for (Attach details on separate sheet) Yes _____ No _____

10. Is any person working with the applicant is a near relative of the officer/official of Goa WRD.

If answer to above is Yes, give details Yes _____ No _____

11. Details of past experience if any:-
(enclose copies of Experience Certificates)
Signature(s) of applicant(s):

Name

Signature

Address

1.

Date:

List of Enclosures

1. Undertaking (Annexure-II)
2. Self Attested Copy of Degree/Diploma Certificate
3. Experience Certificate (if any)
4. Copy of Identity Proof and Residential Proof.
5. Residential Certificate issued by Mamlatdar.

ANNEXURE II

(To be typed on Rs. 100/- stamp paper and executed before Executive Magistrate OR Notary public)

I, the undersigned _____ son of _____, major in age _____ years, Indian National, resident of _____, do hereby on solemn affirmation state as under:-

1. I say that I am not registered as contractor in individual capacity in Goa Water Resources Department.
2. I further state that my name has not been black-listed or removed from the approved list of contractors or demoted to a lower class or banned/suspended business with WRD/any other department in the past.
3. I say that I am Civil Engineer (Degree/Diploma) passed in the year _____ from _____ University/Technical board.
4. I say that I am not a member of Indian Parliament or State Legislature.
5. I say that I am not a Partner/Director of any other Firm/Company registered with WRD, Goa as contractor.
6. I say that no close relatives of mine are working in Water Resources Department, Goa except Shri _____ working as _____ in _____ office.
7. I say that I have no civil or criminal case pending in any Court in India.
8. I say that if any of the information furnished by me is found wrong, I am liable to be debarred from the list of contractor under CMRY 2020, scheme.
9. I am permanent resident of the State of Goa for the last fifteen years.
10. I am not a defaulter to any Nationalized Bank/ Financial Institution/Co-operative Bank etc.
11. I have not availed assistance to any other subsidy linked scheme of the Government.
12. The income of the undersigned along with spouse, dependents and children of minor age does not exceed Rs. 10,00,000/- per annum.

13. I say that what is stated herein above is true to my own knowledge.

Solemnly affirmed at _____ Goa,

On this _____ day _____.

DEPONENT

Notification

4/4/CE-WRD/EO/2021-22/156

The Goa State Water Policy, 2021, adopted by the Government is hereby published for the information of the general public.

By order and in the name of Governor of Goa.

P. B. Badami, Chief Engineer & ex officio Addl. Secretary (WRD).

Porvorim, 23rd August, 2021.

Goa State Water Policy, 2021

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8. Action Plan and Review

1. Preamble.—

1.1 Water Sector:

The water sector spans several departments. The main users of water are agriculture, urban and rural water supply, industries, and environment. The Water Resources Department (WRD) has the jurisdiction for overall development and management of water at source. But WRD has no control on regulating the demand and use. Scarcity of water results in conflicts between different users of water, viz. upstream versus downstream, agricultural versus domestic and industrial; and uses of water for any human activity vis-à-vis environmental requirements.

Most users of water add pollutants in the water bodies. Various agro-chemicals enter the water bodies as non-point source pollution; domestic sewage treatment capacity is often inadequate and untreated sewage enters rivers or aquifer; industries are often deficient in treating the industrial effluent to required standards. But the WRD has no authority to initiating corrective action against the defaulters.

Certain peculiar aspects of water sector are:

- It takes a long time to plan and execute an intervention, such as a dam or a barrage etc.;
- Water infrastructure also costs a lot of money;
- The resource availability is variable and unpredictable within the year, and can also have long term trends due to climate change and land use changes;

- At the time of planning an intervention it is not possible to precisely foresee all the consequences of the intervention;
- And the interventions once executed are irreversible.

Therefore, compared to other sectors, interventions in water sector have to be planned with far more care.

Thus, water sector presents a complex matrix of different objectives, administered by different departments, and suffers from internal conflicts amongst the users. A stated Water Policy helps in bringing a commonality to decisions and actions, and in reducing the internal conflicts.

India first adopted a written National Water Policy (NWP) in 1987, which was revised in 2002 and then again in 2012. However, India is a very large country, with a very wide range of climates, land use, and topography. A common National Water Policy cannot serve the intended objectives across the country. Therefore, the NWP 2002 and also the NWP 2012 have provided for a State Water Policy (SWP) in consonance with the national perspective.

1.2 SWP 2000:

Goa first adopted a SWP in the year 2000. The said policy served well the needs of the State of Goa as perceived at that time. However more than twenty years have passed since then and several factors have changed, viz.:

- Twenty years of additional hydro-meteorological data, ground water data, and water quality data has become available.
- In the year 2000, global warming and climate change were emerging sciences with many doubts. In 2021, these are accepted sciences and in certain ways the impacts are already being felt.
- There have been many advances in the awareness and understanding of the

environment, and its interaction with water cycle.

- Understanding of institutional issues in water sector has undergone a change.

These are some of the more important factors and there are others too. For all these reasons it has become necessary to revise the SWP.

1.3 SWP 2021:

Water is a very emotive subject, with strong social, cultural and religious facets. Therefore, water policies run the risk of being lofty statements of how the policy makers ideally wish the things to be, without much regard to what is realistic and achievable. Further, when the objectives are not quantified and no time frame is specified to achieve the stated objectives, an illusion gets created that these will be achieved at some future time, which never comes. Such policies remain only "feel good" exercises that have no impact on actual water management.

This SWP steers clear of this pitfall by translating the policy recommendations stated in section 6 as actions, stated in measurable terms, and recommends that best practices to be adopted while prescribing a time frame for various tasks. It is envisaged that these new features of the Goa SWP 2021 will find favour with other policy makers also.

2. Goa.—

2.1 The State:

Goa, the former Union Territory and the 25th State of the Union of India since 30th May 1987, is a maritime State on the Arabian Sea coast. Bounded on the North by Maharashtra and on the East and South by Karnataka, Goa lies between 15°48' 00" N and 14°53' 54" N Latitude and 74°20' 13" E and 73°40' 33" E Longitude.

2.2 The Land:

Located on the west coast of India, Goa is part of the larger Sahyadri eco-system. It has a geographical area of 3702 sq. kms. Broadly,

the State comprises three distinct geographical divisions, namely:

- (i) Sahyadri mountain ranges (Western Ghats) to the East of the State, separating the State from the Deccan plateau further East;
- (ii) The Central Plains; and
- (iii) The Coastal Plains.

The Western Ghats, where all the major rivers draining Goa rise, are thickly wooded. The central plains comprise plateaus at elevations between 30 mts. to 300 mts. above mean sea level. The coastal plains are alluvial lowlands formed by the estuaries at the mouths of the rivers falling into the Arabian Sea.

About 81% of Goa's soils are lateritic and are sandy loam to silt loam in texture; the lands along the sea coast and estuaries constituting about 11% are sandy to sandy loams; and the remaining 8% of the soils are alluvial in nature. Soils in the Khazans and adjoining areas are alluvial, subject to saline water inundation and have high water table.

Khazan lands are unique to Goa and consist of low-lying areas, often below sea level, along the estuaries. It is estimated that about 18,000 Ha. of land in different parts of Goa, is under Khazans. The land is used for cultivation of salt tolerant monsoon paddy crop followed by Rabi vegetables. In limited areas pisciculture is also undertaken.

2.3 Climate:

Goa has a warm and humid tropical climate. Except during the months from December to January, which are relatively cooler, average temperature in the year is about 32°C, the mean annual maximum and minimum temperatures being 34°C and 22°C respectively. Approximately 90 % of the total annual rainfall occurs during the South-West monsoons from June to September, and ranges from 2500 mm in the coastal areas to over 5000 mm in the Western Ghats. Relative humidity averages at 76%, rising to as high as 89% in August.

2.4 Land Use:

About 34 % of the State's area is covered by forests, out of which about 20% is protected forests. Seven sanctuaries spread over an area of around 755 sq. kms. have been notified, and a one kilometer wide belt around six of these sanctuaries has been declared as an Eco-Sensitive Zone. Forests in Goa are classifiable into the following:

- (i) Mangroves of different species along the narrow muddy banks of the rivers forming the estuarine vegetation.
- (ii) Strand vegetation along the coastal belts.
- (iii) Plateau vegetation confined to the low altitudes; and
- (iv) Semi evergreen and evergreen forests in patches in the higher altitudes of the Western Ghats.

Nearly 35% of the State's geographical area is under cultivation, of which a little over a quarter of the land receives irrigation. The main crops grown are:

- Rice
- Cashew Nut
- Coconut
- Vegetables
- Mango and Banana
- Pulses

2.5 Economy and Livelihoods:

Goa has a resident population of 14,58,545 as per the 2011 decennial census and the resident population in 2021 is likely to be 16.5 lakhs. Mining, tourism, and fisheries are the mainstays of the Goan economy. Among industries, pharmaceutical industries have gained a firm foothold. Even with its rich

natural endowments of agricultural land and water resources, agriculture has progressively declined as a livelihood occupation. Between 1971 and 2011 the percentage of the State's population engaged in agriculture declined from about 14% to about 4%. Goa depends on neighbouring States to meet its needs of food grains and dairy products.

3. Water Resources.—

3.1 River Basins:

Nine independent rivers, four of which are inter-state rivers, drain Goa's territory. In the order of their geographical location from the North to the South of the State, they are: Terekhol, Chapora, Baga, Mandovi, Zuari, Sal, Saleri, Talpona, Galgibag. These are shown in Figure 1. Between the basins of Terekhol and Chapora, there is a significant tract of land that drains directly in to the sea, through two rivers known as Harmal and Mandrem. Table 1 shows important features of the river basins.

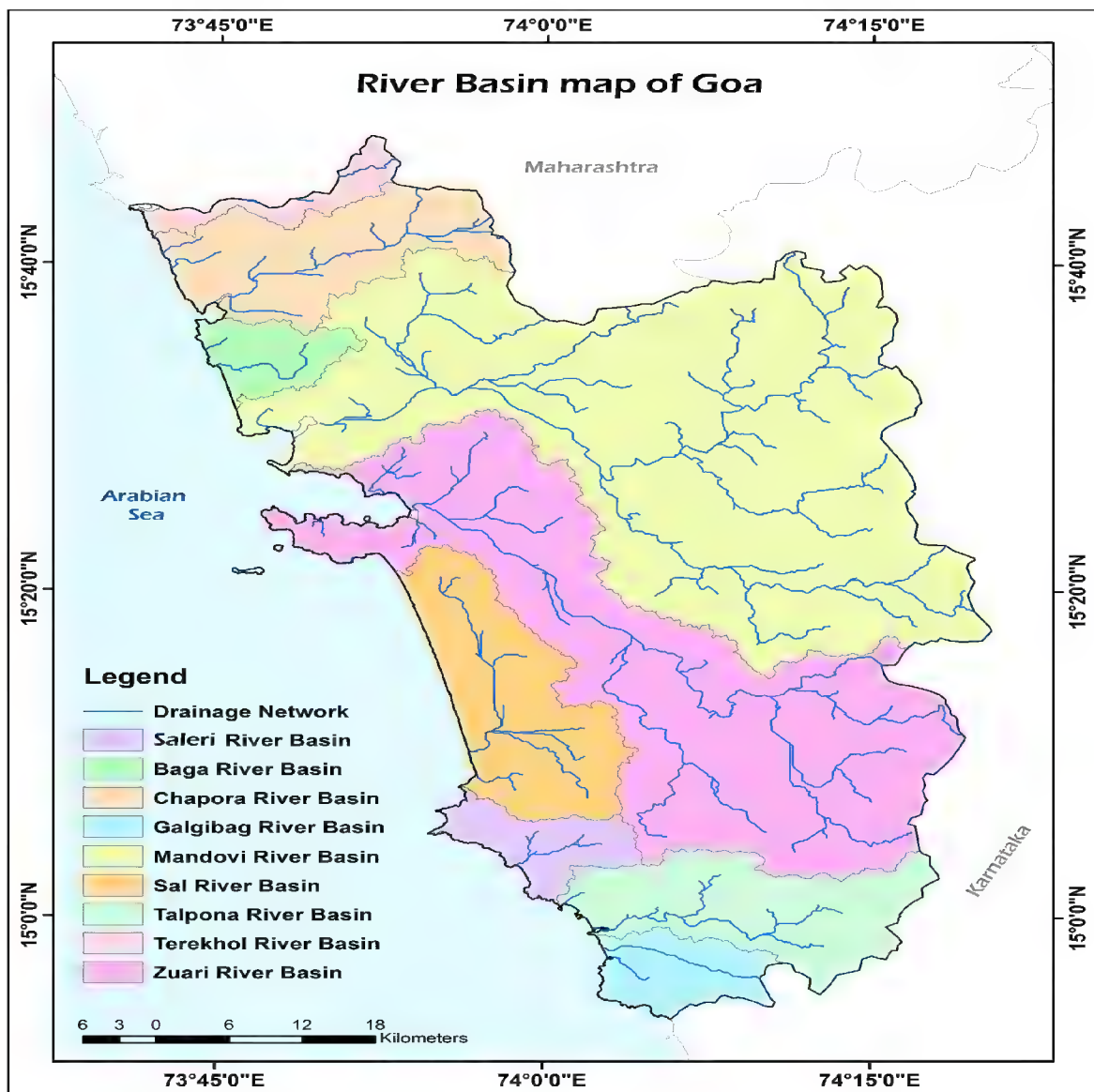


Figure 1

Table 1: River Basins

River Basin	Co-Basin States	Origin	Elevation (M)	Outfall	Length of the River (Km.)			Important Tributaries in Goa
					Total	In Goa	Salinity Affected	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Terekhol	Maharashtra	Sindhudurg District, Maharashtra	680	Keri Village, Pernem Taluka	70	27.5	27.5	Torxem, Kadshi, Pernem.
Chapora	Maharashtra, Karnataka	Chandgad Taluka, Maharashtra	800	Vagator Beach Bardez Taluka	97	32	28	Sal, Kalna, Virnoda, Parse.
Baga	—	Assagao, Bardez Taluka	90	Baga, Calangute	10	10	10	—
Mandovi	Karnataka, Maharashtra	Khanapur Taluka, Karnataka	940	Miramar, Panaji	111	76	46	Madei, Surla, Kotrachi, Ragada, Khandepar, Kudne, Valvanta, Bicholim, Assonora, Sinquerim.
Zuari	Karnataka	North Canara District, Karnataka	700	Vasco-da-Gama, Marmagao Taluka	108	87	61	Ugem, Guleli, Kushawati, Santana.
Sal	—	Verna, Salcete Taluka	105	Betul, Quepem Taluka	40	40	22	Santana, Navelim, Cuncolim
Saleri	—	Barcem and Gokuldem Villages, Quepem Taluka	230	Dhaval Khajjan, Agonda, Canacona	11	11	5	Padi, Agonda, Molorem.
Talpona	—	Ambe-ghat, Canacona Taluka	690	Talpona, Canacona	41	41	7	Nadke, Bhatpal, Gaondongri, Khalwade.
Galgibag	Karnataka	North Canara District, Karnataka	200	Galgibag, Canacona Taluka	20	14	4	Maxem, Loliem.

3.2 Surface Water:

Estimation of the surface water resources of Goa is a complex task because:

- In all the nine rivers basins there are only two river gauging sites maintained by the CWC, and where long-term discharge data is available. Both these sites are in the Mandovi (Mahadayi) basin. The data at both these sites has been analyzed extensively and the conclusion is that the quality of the data is not satisfactory. Thus, effectively there is no reliable and long term discharge data available on any river of Goa.
- A significant length of most rivers is affected by salinity and therefore conventional methods for estimation of basin yield, where a regression equation is developed between the rainfall as independent variable and the runoff as dependent variable, and the equation is then applied to the weighted mean rainfall for the entire basin, can not be used.

Average yield has been tentatively estimated based on 1993 publication by the CWC "Reassessment of the Water Resources Potential of India" and is given in Table 2. However, a more accurate estimation of the yield is one of the priority action points identified in this policy.

3.3 Ground Water Resources:

The State of Goa was one of the first States in Union of India to regulate ground-water by enacting "Goa Ground Water Regulation Act, 2002". Under this Act, it is mandatory to register all ground water structures, to obtain

prior permission for sinking of wells and all abstraction of ground-water for commercial use, which are chargeable. Upon enforcement of this Act, there is regulation of the usage of ground water resources and there is generation of revenue to the State.

The Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has estimated Goa's Annual Extractable groundwater resources as of March 2017 as 160.33 MCuM and the extraction of ground water for all uses as 53.71 MCuM of the balance 106.62 MCuM, the net available ground water for irrigation development has been estimated as 69.93 MCuM. The average stage of groundwater development in North Goa is 30% while that in South Goa is 39%. The overall stage of development for the entire state is 34%. All talukas of the state are declared to fall under 'safe category'. The depth of ground water in the pre-monsoon period i.e. May 2016 varied from 1.7 mbgl. (metres below ground level) to 18.84 mbgl. The corresponding range in the post-monsoon period i.e. November 2016 was from 0.61 mbgl. to 14.49 mbgl. The rise in groundwater levels in the period May to November across the state has been estimated to be in the range of 0 to 2 mts. Compared to the decadal mean the groundwater levels from May 2006 to May 2015, about 46% of the analysed wells showed an average pre-monsoon rising trend of 0 to 2 mts. while about 51% recorded a fall of 0 to 2 mts. The post monsoon trend has registered an average rise of 0 to 2 mts. in about 30% of the observation wells and an average fall of 0 to 2 mts. in about 61% of the observation wells.

Table 2: Water Resources

River	Catchment Area Sq. Km.				For Yield Compu- tation	75% Dep. Yield/Sq. Km. as per CWC 1993	75% Depend- able Yield MCuM
	Total	In Goa	% of State Geogra- phical area	In Saline Zone			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Terekhol	435	71	1.92%	71	0	1.748	0
Chapora	926.85	255	6.89%	255	0	1.748	0
Baga	50	50	1.35%	50	0		0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mandovi	2032	1580	42.68	509	1071	1.53	1639
Zuari	989	973	28.28%	373	600	1.445	867
Sal	301	301	8.13%	301	0	1.367	0
Saleri	149	149	4.02%	149	0	1.417	0
Talpona	233	233	6.29%	70	163	1.417	231
Galgibag	105	90	2.03%	29	61	1.417	86
Total							2823

Note: 75% Dependable Yield/Sq. Km. has been computed based on the 1993 CWC Publication "Reassessment of Water Resources potential of India".

3.4 Per capita water availability:

Annual water resource is 2823 MCM of surface water, 160 MCM of ground water, totaling 2983 MCM. The population projection for 2021 is 16.5 lakh. Thus per capita annual water availability is 1807 CuM. Falkenmark is an internationally accepted indicator of water stress, or the lack of it. If the amount of renewable water in a country is less than 1700 CuM per person per year, that country is said to be experiencing water stress. By this yardstick, water availability in Goa seems to be well above "water stress" level. However, for reasons elaborated below, all this estimated water is not available for human consumption.

3.5 Water Quality Assessment:

Surface Water: For the purpose of restoring polluted river stretches to the prescribed standards of water quality, the National Green Tribunal (NGT) has directed state governments to prepare action plans. To decide the overall water quality for restoration of rivers, the National Green Tribunal (NGT) has used the Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) of the river water as the criterion. Using this criterion, the NGT has identified eleven rivers/tributaries in Goa as being in need of intervention. Among the identified rivers, the NGT has classified the Mandovi river in its middle stretch between Marcel and Volvoi to be within Priority Category IV with a BOD between 6 and 10 mg/l. Five other tributaries of the Mandovi in some of their stretches have been identified as Priority Category V rivers with BODs between 3 and 6 mg/l. Certain stretches of three other rivers namely Chapora, Terekhol and Zuari have been identified as Priority V Category rivers. Sal and Talpona with BOD ranges of 10-20 mg/l and 6-10 mg/l respectively have been identified as rivers of Priority Category III and IV.

Groundwater: About 98% of the ground water samples showed electrical conductivity values within limits. Chloride, Nitrate, Fluorite and Calcium were also found within permissible limits for drinking. Authentic and spatially well distributed data about the micro-biological quality of ground water is not available. Overall, groundwater in an area of 430.33. Sq. Kms. has been found to be of poor quality. The in-storage ground water resource in this poor quality area has been estimated as 68.02 MCuM

4. Present Development and Utilisation.—

4.1 Major, Medium and Minor Schemes:

The State has completed one Major Irrigation Project (Salaulim) and one Medium Irrigation project (Anjunem). The second Major Irrigation Project (Tillari), a joint inter-state undertaking with Maharashtra, is currently under construction. Four minor irrigation tanks, Amthane, Panchawadi, Chapoli, and Gavnem, have also been completed. Under Minor Irrigation, 57 Lift Irrigation Schemes are in operation, besides several bandharas, spring-fed and traditional tanks etc. which are community owned. The combined command area under irrigation from reservoirs and Lift Irrigation schemes is around 31,000 Ha. Definite data on agricultural area

under irrigation from bandharas, spring-fed and traditional tanks is not available.

4.2 Ground Water use and Artificial Recharge:

Groundwater is also being used for irrigation and drinking water supply from open wells and borewells. Dug wells in the state irrigate about 4665 Ha. Annual quantity of ground water extracted for all uses is estimated to be 53.71 MCuM, against a potential of 160.33 MCuM. A unique development in the state has been the construction of 337 open-type Bandharas to retard the escape of ground water to the base flow.

4.3 Storage Created:

Not counting the storage in the traditional tanks, the total surface water impoundage created in the reservoirs and bandharas is estimated at about 634 MCuM. The installed capacity for treated water supply for drinking and industrial uses is estimated at about 54 MCuM annually.

4.4 Waste Water Treatment:

Sewerage network in Goa covers only 16% of the population in only three towns, Panjim, Margaon and Vasco are equipped with STPs. Total sewage generation in the state is estimated to be 165 MLD. Nine STPs are presently operational at Panjim, Margaon and Vasco. Their combined capacity is 78.35 MLD sewage. Five more are under construction with a capacity of 35.5 MLD. These are likely to be completed by December 2021.

5. Future Requirements.—

Reliable and recent estimates of the requirement of water for different sectors are not readily available. Determining such requirement is one of the key elements of the action plan.

6. Policy Recommendations.—

6.1 Water Security:

“Optimum utilization of available water resources” means unconstrained extraction of water from the natural cycle, till all the available water resources are utilized.

Following the principle of “minimum disturbance to nature”, this SWP puts its main objective as ensuring water security, which means providing water of satisfactory quality, and in adequate quantity, for all human requirements.

6.2 Not merely subsistence:

Human requirements are not to be limited to mere subsistence. The people of Goa are proud that the State of Goa ranks No. 1 in the list of India's states in per capita GDP and the water policy has to support in maintaining this position, even improve on it. The state needs resources to sustain its rate of growth and development.

6.3 Achieving Balance between Environmental Concerns and Economic Concerns:

Western Ghats are recognized as a hot-spot of rich bio diversity and the people of Goa attach a very high value to conservation of the environment. At the same time, economic development is also important and water is a key input for the economy.

Over the years, unfortunately, a misconception has developed that the conservation of environment and economic development are competitors and either one can flourish only at the cost of other. The global experience, however, is exactly the opposite. It is seen that the more prosperous a nation, the better they can do for protection of the environment. Some examples are – purchase of water from the farmers for releasing in the river as environmental flow (Murray-Darling basin, Australia); very high level of grey water treatment to make the effluent not only usable but even potable (NEWater, Singapore); reduced use of agro-chemicals, organic farming, replacement of fossil fuel energy by more expensive solar energy (several Western Europe nations). On the other hand there is no global experience of poor nations being able to spend for protection of the environment.

At a micro level, hydraulic infrastructure can have some adverse impacts on the local

environment. But at macro level the environmental objectives and development objectives are not rivals and actually complement each other. It is therefore absolutely essential to determine the trade-off between these two concerns and put an end to the tussle and the disquiet that has become a common feature of water resources development.

6.4 Determination of Requirements:

To determine the trade-off, a first step is to estimate the demands. Master Plans have been prepared for the Mahadayi, Zuari, Galgibag and Talpona basins. These master plans are now more than twenty years old, and will have to be revisited and updated, and demand for water for all human uses, will have to be re-assessed for the entire Goa.

As regards water requirements for the environmental objectives, a scientific assessment of the quantity of water required and also its temporal distribution is yet to be carried out.

Water requirement for human uses and also for environmental needs, shall be carried out on a scientific basis as a high priority task.

6.5 Estimation of Resource:

Hydrologic studies shall be undertaken in all the basins to determine the average yield; 75% dependable yield; and utilizable yield. Groundwater assessment shall be done based on aquifer mapping and estimation of ground water resources being carried out by the CGWB.

6.6 Data:

Data is the fuel that drives the engine of planning. At present there is paucity of data in the state of Goa, whether on the resource side or on the utilization side. While the overall matrix of data is very large, urgent steps shall be taken to improve the collection of following data.

River data: This includes river gauge, discharge, and sediment. New sites shall be established and existing sites shall be

upgraded in number of parameters observed, and also in the technology used.

Utilization data: This includes water use by various sub-sectors (agriculture, domestic, industry), and also wastage of water (non-revenue water) with spatial distribution.

Water Quality Data: All data shall be stored in a suitable digital format.

None of the basins of Goa are international and therefore there is no reason for any secrecy of river data. Independent scholars need water related data for their research. All data shall be made available freely, without any impediment, on internet.

6.7 RTDAS and SCADA:

RTDAS (Real Time Data Acquisition System) and SCADA (Supervisory Control And Data Acquisition) systems have been installed in some places for acquisition of hydro-met data. This shall be extended to all the water bodies across the state. Rigorous hydrological studies shall be carried out based on the RTDAS and other data. Mapping of the data shall be undertaken to prepare a Water Atlas for the State of Goa, based on the data collected and analyzed.

6.8 Water Allocation Priorities:

The experience at national level has been that a rigid priority order for allocation of water is difficult to implement, and the NWP of 2012 did away with such an order of priority. Drinking water requirements shall have priority claim on any available water. Thereafter, allocation of any remaining water shall be determined on the principle of "the greatest good for the greatest numbers".

6.9 Basin as a Unit:

The NWP stresses that the basin should be the unit for all water resources planning. However, the river basins of Goa are very small; in many basins a large part of the river is affected by sea-water ingress; so much so that in certain basins the river qualifies more as a creek, an extended arm of the sea, rather than as a river; and in small basins near the

coast it may not be possible to construct water conservation and diversion structures.

To mitigate this issue, systematic studies by delineating the water sheds optimal development of the Water Resources to be initiated for each watershed to ensure its self-sufficiency.

6.10 IWRM:

The NWP also advocates Integrated Water Resources Development and Management (IWRM). Ground Water in Goa is relatively underutilized. The overall water security plan shall be made based on integration of GW and SW.

6.11 Rain Water Harvesting:

Roof-top Rain Water Harvesting (RWH) is already mandatory for certain classes of buildings. This policy shall be reexamined with a view to expand the scope and bring more classes of buildings under mandatory RWH.

Large scale RWH by arresting the runoff can augment fresh water resources, particularly in areas where the main river is affected by salinity ingress. Therefore, large scale RWH shall be promoted in such areas. RWH shall also be promoted as a part of watershed development program in rural areas.

The harvested rainwater may be used directly from a storage, or may be used for deep ground water recharge.

6.12 Arresting Salinity Ingress:

Possibilities of arresting the intrusion of seawater in to the river, by construction of barriers across the river as near its outfall as possible, shall be explored.

6.13 Desalination of seawater:

Possibilities of desalination of sea water for providing drinking water to coastal areas shall be explored.

6.14 Water Quality:

Improvement of water quality will be a key instrument in ensuring water security. Target

will be to achieve 100% interception and treatment of sewage in urban areas, to bring the water quality in rivers to at least CPCB-Class C standards (BOD < 3 mg. per liter). Likewise, treatment of industrial effluent shall be enforced to conform to prescribed standards.

6.15 Recycle and Reuse of waste water:

The State is generating significant quantum of treated sewerage water, which is estimated to be 165 MLD by December 2021. At present the treated sewerage water is mostly simply let out in the river/sea. To judiciously use the treated water, schemes need to be formulated to supply the same for industrial and agricultural consumers, or to discharge it in water stress areas as e-flow to rejuvenate the rivers.

6.16 Installation of STPs:

Installation of STPs shall be promoted for bulk consumers. PPP mode shall be explored for the same.

6.17 Water Charges:

Charges for the water used shall be governed by three underlying principles.

1. Water is a common property of the people and therefore every user should pay for the water s/he uses, even if the user is procuring the water at her/his own cost.

2. The state has to make considerable investment in infrastructure required to extract the water from its natural source, process it, and bring it to the user. And at least part of this expenditure should be recovered from the users.

3. Pricing of water is an instrument to bring economy in its use.

A structured system of water charges on volumetric basis shall be introduced. All water charges, whether surface water or ground water, shall be rationalized and updated periodically.

6.18 Enumeration of Water Bodies:

Save for the few structures owned and maintained by the WRD, the majority of the

water bodies in the state such as spring-fed and other traditional water tanks, irrigation bandharas, bunds, wells etc. are community-owned. These bodies run into considerable numbers and meet a very important proportion of the state's water needs for irrigation and drinking water supply. However, the community and private ownership of the water bodies runs against the principles of IWRM and basin planning. As the first step in bringing in some regulation on the use of water from these bodies, preparation of a geo-tagged inventory of the water bodies will be immediately taken up.

6.19 Public Education:

Peoples' participation plays an important role in protecting the water and environment. It is necessary that the people at large be "water literate". To achieve this, basics of water literacy needs to be included in courses at the high school level, in consultation with the WRD. For the public at large, awareness programmes will be initiated through the mass media like print, electronic, social and on ground level by the way of workshop, seminars, competition, Water Mela at taluka/village level.

6.20 Irrigation Potential Utilization:

The gap between irrigation potential created and utilized shall be reduced, by improving the implementation of the CAD programme. Stress will be laid on adopting the advanced community based advanced micro irrigation systems, to enhance the optimal utility of water and to achieve the Goal of "More Crop per Drop".

6.21 Master Plans:

Master Plans for development and management of water resources shall be prepared for all river basins of the State, and shall be implemented, to secure future water requirement of the State".

6.22 Legislation:

All water-related acts shall be revisited and updated as necessary. New appropriate

legislation shall be enacted where required, viz. for WRA.

6.23 Research and Development:

R&D is a continuous endeavour. The Goa state does not have any institution dedicated to R&D in water sector. The Union Ministry of Water Resources provides R&D funding to any institution with a good R&D proposal. The institutions in the state, viz. engineering colleges, agricultural universities, and Government institution, and others, shall be encouraged for taking up R&D in water and allied sector. Some topics that need research are:

- Quantitative assessment of the impacts of climate change on rainfall and river flow regime;
- Quantitative assessment of the impacts of climate change on crop water requirement; and cropping seasons;
- Crops tolerant to new climate regime;
- Improving water use efficiency;
- Automated irrigation management;
- Hydrology – estimation of yield from ungauged catchments;
- Telemetry for hydrologic observations;

6.24 Human Resource Management (HRM):

HRM is an important ingredient for the overall target of achieving water security. HRM has two main components.

- a) Regular recruitment and career planning.
- b) In-service Training.

While retirement is automatic, dictated by the date of birth, recruitment is not automatic. When recruitment does not take place regularly, the line departments suffer from paucity of human resources. Regular recruitment is necessary to achieve a steady-state of human resources within WRD.

Career planning involves regular promotions and cadre reviews and is essential for good morale amongst the personnel. Good

career prospects are also necessary to attract talented engineers to the WRD.

Training is required at all levels. Broadly, the training needs are

- at junior levels in practice of engineering;
- at middle level in designs, and soft-skills
- at senior levels in new technologies and in soft-skills.

The total strength of Goa WRD is not large enough to sustain a dedicated training institution. But training can be imparted within WRD by engineers from WRD; by visiting faculty from CWC, technical institutes and management institutes. The WRD personnel can also be sent for training to National Water Academy and training institutions of large states like Maharashtra.

A perspective plan for the next 15 years shall be drawn up for HRM, which includes recruitment, career planning and training. A scheme shall be prepared to encourage the officers of the WRD to obtain higher qualifications in engineering and management.

7. *Miscellaneous.*—

While there is no strict definition as to what all topics the “water policy” should address, it is generally agreed that the focus of water policy is on development and management of surface and ground water resources, for providing water that is adequate in quantity and is of satisfactory quality, with due consideration to the principles of sustainable development. There are some topics that are outside this definition, but are related because they have some overlap with development and management of water resources, or because the concerned tasks may be assigned to the WRD. This section deals with such topics that are on the periphery of water policy.

7.1 Hydropower:

The Report on the Electrical Power Survey of the Central Electricity Authority estimates the peak power demand in Goa State for FY

2018-19 as 949 MW and energy requirement as 5572 MU. Goa's indigenous power generation capacity, all of which is in the thermal sector is about 65 MW. Goa meets its balance power requirements by signing power purchase agreements with the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC).

Hydropower is necessary for meeting the peak demand, and for frequency stabilization. To reduce Goa's dependence on the external sources, it is necessary for Goa to harness its hydroelectric potential to the fullest. The steep river profiles are conducive to power generation. Hydroelectric potential of the Mandovi basin has been well identified. Implementation of hydro-power projects needs to be expedited.

Hydropower generation can be explored in Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis while keeping all other rights on water and infrastructures with the department.

7.2 Inland Waterways:

Goa's rivers hold immense potential for promoting inland water transportation. A total length of 371 Kms. of the rivers are navigable for small country crafts of which 253 Kms. are navigable for large country crafts and mine ore barges. A very large proportion of mine ore transport in the state is already being transported through inland navigation. Promotion of inland navigation for passenger transportation, in addition to being more energy efficient, has the additional advantage of attracting tourist interest. However, engineering requirements of inland navigation have to be kept in view while planning dams, barrages and bridges. A systematic study of the potential of inland navigation will help in incorporating the engineering requirements of inland navigation, while planning river valley infrastructure.

7.3 Floodplain Management:

Floodplains are land areas adjacent to rivers and streams that are subject to occasional but recurring inundation, when the river is in spate. Floodplains temporarily

store the water and moderate the intensity of floods.

While the population continues to increase with time, the land resources remain the same. As the demand for land increases, the land rates also increase steeply and people are tempted to encroach on the floodplains. This reduces the waterway causing flooding in areas which formerly had no history of flooding; can intensify flood problem; and can also add to the pollution in the water courses.

Clearing such encroachments is not easy but the state should endeavour to clear such encroachments and restore the waterways to their original widths and health. Surviving flood plains need preservation, while the shrunken and lost plains need to be redeemed through proper management. Flood plains in the State along the important rivers and streams will be surveyed and demarcated. A proper flood plain main management plan will be adopted, which will also include adoption of appropriate legislation.

7.4 Khazan Land Management:

Khazans are a complex and intricate eco-system, involving water management, sustainable agriculture, pisciculture, etc. There is therefore a need to adopt a holistic Khazan management. There is scope for improvement in the specifications for bund construction, construction methodology, materials used, etc. A comprehensive plan for management of the Khazans is necessary.

7.5 Mining:

Mining is an important economic activity in the state. However, open cast mining does adversely impact the water courses and also the aquifer.

- Mining adds large volumes of sediment to the rivers, thereby changing the river geometry,
- Sediment collecting in the reservoirs reduces the useful life of the reservoirs,
- Sediment in rivers reduces the draft available for vessels,

- Mining disrupts aquifer geometry and affects ground water balance,
- Mining also causes pollution in the natural water bodies,

During periods of water scarcity, stored water from the mining pits can be pumped out to augment supplies.

7.6 Anti-sea erosion works:

Goa's small size is offset by its status as an important maritime state. Its sea coast measures 105 Kms in linear length and accommodates important naval installations and harbours. Beaches along the coast are the favourite with the tourists worldwide. The coast also supports fishing as an important occupation. Besides, there are large human settlements in its vicinity, including hotels and other recreation facilities.

Several stretches of the coast have suffered erosion, some of which are extensive and serious. A comprehensive shore management plan should be adopted along with appropriate anti-sea erosion measures that are both effective and environmentally acceptable.

7.7 Pisciculture:

The large number of water bodies and reservoirs in the state hold immense potential for promoting fresh water pisciculture. Measures will be initiated in conjunction with the Directorate of Fisheries to promote fish breeding and fish harvesting in ponds and reservoirs.

8. Action Plan and Review.—

For a policy to be effective, it is necessary that at least the key policy statements are translated in to an action plan that is SMART, Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic, and Time bound. Following are identified as some of the actions with measurable targets.

- Determination of Requirements — for agriculture use; for domestic use; for industrial use.
- Determination of environmental flow.
- Determination of surface water availability.

- Determination of groundwater availability and distribution.
- Preparation of a plan for upgrading hydrologic observations network, and implementing it in phases as per the said plan.
- Preparation of plan for collection of water utilization data, and putting the plan in to action.
- Modernizing the data management center.
- Undertaking studies for inter-basin water transfer.
- Review of policy for mandatory Roof-top Rain Water harvesting in urban areas.
- Undertaking studies for large scale RWH in rural areas; and implementing it in phases as per the said plan.
- Undertaking studies for arresting the intrusion of seawater in to the river, and ground water.
- Undertaking studies for desalination of sea water.
- Preparation of draft legislation for setting up a WRA.
- Setting up the WRA.
- Reducing the gap between irrigation potential created and utilized.
- Mahadayi Basin Projects — Preparation of DPR; Obtaining various approvals; Construction.
- Preparation of Training policy; sending personnel for training as per the said policy.
- Improvement of water quality of the rivers as per CPC and Goa pollution control norms.
- Upgrade water quality testing laboratory, in order to create historical data on water quality.
- To carry out analysis for biological and chemical parameters of the surface and ground water.
- To map the pollutants in the rivers, ground-water and water bodies.

This list is comprehensive but not exhaustive, and more actions can be added to it when the need arises.

Specifying a time frame for various actions is, however, outside the domain of policy document, for this depends on the man power available, and budget available. Within one year from adoption of this SWP by the state of Goa, the WRD shall firm up the above action points with a time frame.

The performance of the action plan shall be reviewed every 3 years. The Policy itself shall be reviewed after 10 years, or earlier if the Government so deems fit.

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